UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/635,034	08/04/2003	Osamu Izaki	9976-18US (OB0042US)	7281

570   7590   11/13/2009
PANITCH SCHWARZE BELISARIO & NADEL LLP
ONE COMMERCE SQUARE
2005 MARKET STREET, SUITE 2200
PHILADELPHIA, PA 19103

EXAMINER
DICKERSON, CHAD S

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2625	

NOTIFICATION DATE	DELIVERY MODE
11/13/2009	ELECTRONIC

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Notice of the Office communication was sent electronically on above-indicated "Notification Date" to the following e-mail address(es):

usptomail@panitchlaw.com

PTOL-90A (Rev. 04/07)

-- *The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address* --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE <u>3</u> MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.
- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☐ Responsive to communication(s) filed on <u>03 August 2009</u>.
2a)☒ This action is **FINAL**.   2b)☐ This action is non-final.
3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) <u>36-66</u> is/are pending in the application.
    4a) Of the above claim(s) <u>67-71</u> is/are withdrawn from consideration.
5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
6)☒ Claim(s) <u>36-66</u> is/are rejected.
7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
10)☒ The drawing(s) filed on <u>8/4/2003</u> is/are: a)☒ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.
    Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
    Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
    a)☒ All   b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:
      1.☒ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
      2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
      3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
    * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
    Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.

4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
    Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Election/Restrictions

1.   Applicant's election without traverse of Group I (claims 36-66) in the reply filed on

8/3/2009 is acknowledged.

2.   Claims 67-71 are withdrawn from further consideration pursuant to 37 CFR

1.142(b) as being drawn to a nonelected Group II, there being no allowable generic or

linking claim. Election was made **without** traverse in the reply filed on 8/3/2009.

Response to Arguments

3.   Applicant's arguments, see page 9, filed 4/15/2009, with respect to the claim

objections have been fully considered and are persuasive. The objections of claims 4-

6, 8-16 and 18-35 have been withdrawn.

Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 36-66 have been considered but are

moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection. The new ground(s) of rejection is

necessitated by the Amendment to the claims. However, the references of Roosen '793

and Estavillo '238 are still being applied and the independent claims that contain the

claim limitation of claims 36, 51 and 66 are disclosed by the newly applied references.

In regards to claims 36 and 66, the reference of Kopecki '407 has been added to

the previously applied references in order to disclose the claim limitation that refers to

transferring and directly printing a pending job in another external device through a

single print instruction. In Kopecki '407, the system contains a primary printer that is

able to send a received job to a primary print engine or to a secondary printer in order to

output the job. The received jobs contain designations of a printer to which a print job is routed[1]. Therefore, the previous references combined with the Kopecki reference perform the above claim limitation.

In regards to claim 51, the reference of Tanaka '048 has been added to the previous references in order to disclose the feature of only converting the first page of print data, the first page being one of a plurality of pages in a job. Within the Ninth embodiment of the Tanaka reference, the invention discloses only storing the first page of a job containing a plurality of pages. When a client request is received at a network printer, after a few authentication processes that occur, the image of a first page converted in the printed job is then transmitted to the client[2]. Therefore, the combination of the Tanaka reference combined with the previously applied references performs the above claim limitation.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

4.   The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

---

[1] See Kopecki '407 at col. 2, ll. 34 - col. 3, ll. 6 and col. 5, ll. 49-66.
[2] See Tanaka '048 at col. 12, ll. 43 - col. 13, ll. 24.

5.   Claims 36, 38-46, 50 and 66 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being

unpatentable over Roosen '793 (US Pub No 2002/0036793) in view of Kopecki '407

(USP 6577407).

Re claim 36: Roosen '793 discloses a printing apparatus comprising:

        a receiving unit which receives data from a host (i.e. the Digital Access Controller

(DAC) receives information from the workstation, or user PC, to be stored in the printer;

see figs. 1 and 2; paragraphs [0019]-[0030]);

        a transmitting unit which transmits data to the host (i.e. the communication

software in the DAC allow the printer to send and receive information to the workstation,

or the user PC; see figs. 1 and 2; paragraphs [0019]-[0030]);

        a print unit which prints print data onto a medium (i.e. the printer in the system

has a print function, which prints data on a print medium; see figs. 1 and 2; paragraphs

[0019]-[0030]);

        an analyzing unit which analyzes the data received from said host (i.e. the DAC,

which processes files sent to the printer, analyzes the data received to determine the

attribute of the file, which determines if the file is an interactive or an automatic print job;

see figs. 1 and 2; paragraphs [0019]-[0030]);

        a storing unit which stores said print data if a result of said analysis indicates the

data is print data (i.e. if the analysis of the print data determines that the print data is an

interactive print job, then the print data is stored in a storage unit. If the print job is

recognized to be an automatic print job, it is also stored in a storage unit, but the

storage unit is a queue for the printer; see figs. 1 and 2; paragraphs [0019]-[0030]);

a list forming unit which forms a list of the print data stored in said storing unit

and outputs said list of the print data to said transmitting unit if the result of said analysis

indicates inquiry data (i.e. the workstation, or user PC, always inquires or queries the

printer for the information regarding the stored print jobs. A list is formed and sent to

the DAC of the printer, so that the lists of print jobs in the automatic and interactive

types are output to the workstation or user PC. This list is given to the user in order for

the user to decide which print jobs for a certain designated printer to perform. Although

a list unit is not specifically disclosed, the feature is clearly performed; see figs. 1 and 2;

paragraphs [0019]-[0030], [0040]-[0075] and [0099]-[0110]);

a print instructing unit which, if the result of said analysis by said analyzing unit

indicates that the received data is print instruction data, and if the information about the

another external apparatus is not included in the print instruction data, outputs said print

data stored in said storing unit to said print unit whereupon the print data is printed by

the printing apparatus (i.e. if a print job is recognized, or analyzed, by the DAC as being

an automatic print job, then the print job is stored in a queue until the printer reaches

that print job in the queue and prints the print job. Also, if a user desires to change an

interactive print job to an automatic print job to have the job printed, the user would

simply change to type of the job. Once the user changes the type of the job to

automatic, the print job is taken out of the storage unit of the printer and placed in the

print queue for the printer to perform a print job based on the print instruction; see figs.
1, 2, 7, 8, 15 and 16; paragraphs [0019]-[0030], [0040]-[0075] and [0099]-[0110]); and

transfers the print data to another external apparatus whereupon the print data is
directly printed (i.e. the user can interact with print job settings, which can enable a user
to transfer print jobs to other apparatuses. In the system, with the use of button (56) on
figure 15, the user transfers print data to another printer. In order to transfer print data
to another printer, the information of another printing device has to be included in the
instruction in order for the printing system to know what other printing device is to
receive the print job; see figs. 14-16; paragraphs [0019]-[0023] and [0099]-[0110]).

However, Roosen '793 fails to teach information of another external apparatus is
included in said print instruction data.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Kopecki '407. Kopecki
'407 discloses information of another external apparatus is included in said print
instruction data (i.e. the reference of Roosen, like the Kopecki reference, is used to
receive print data information to print from a device connected to a network (same field
of endeavor). However, in the invention of Kopecki, a primary printer is used to receive
print data that designates a printer for output. First, the job data goes to the primary
printer and depending on the designation in the job information, the job is either printed
at the primary printer's engine or the secondary printer with the job transmitted from the
primary to the secondary printer; see Kopecki '407 at col. 2, ll. 34 - col. 3, ll. 6 and col.
5, ll. 49-66).

Therefore, in view of Kopecki '407, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to have the feature of information of another external apparatus is included in said print instruction data, incorporated in the device of Roosen '793, in order to have a printer route received data to a primary or secondary printing device (as stated in Kopecki '407 col. 2, ll. 22-33).

Re claim 38: The teachings of Roosen '793 in view of Kopecki '407 are disclosed above.

Roosen '793 discloses the printing apparatus of claim 21, said printing apparatus detecting whether information of storage designation or print designation exists in the print data received from said external apparatus or not (i.e. when the printer receives a print job, the digital access controller (DAC) detects whether the print job is in a designation of an interactive or automatic print mode. If the automatic print mode is detected to be designated, the print job is directly printed once the print job is reached in the queue, or if a print job is in interactive mode, the print job is designated to be stored in the printer's storage unit; see figs. 1-4 and 7-9; paragraphs [0019]-[0033]); and

printing said print data irrespective of said print instruction data if said information indicates the print designation (i.e. if the print job is designated to be in automatic print mode, the print job is printed automatically, this is analogous to the printing happening irrespective of the print instruction data because the print job is printed once the print job is designated to be in automatic mode; see figs. 1-4 and 7-9; paragraphs [0019]-[0033]).

Re claim 39: The teachings of Roosen '793 in view of Kopecki '407 are disclosed above.

Roosen '793 discloses the printing apparatus of claim 21, said printing apparatus receiving authentication data from said external apparatus and storing said authentication data (i.e. the printer containing a web server or the web server, represented in figures 2b and 2c, are both systems that receive authentication data from a computer in order to authenticate a user. Although an a storage unit for storing the authentication data is not specifically disclosed, a password and a login is believed to be stored in the system because in order to match the user's login and password to the data that will allow them to gain access, these pieces of authorization data has to be stored somewhere in the system. Since the security code information is stored along with the file that represents a print job, the feature of having the authentication data stored is performed; see fig. 14; paragraphs [0028]-[0031] and [0099]-[0110]);

comparing authentication data included in the data which is transmitted from said external apparatus with said stored authentication data (i.e. the system compares the authentication data, or security code, with the code sent with the actual print job in the system. The security code, with the print job, is transmitted to the printer from the user PC, considered as the external apparatus; see fig. 14; paragraphs [0028]-[0031] and [0099]-[0110]); and

executing a process corresponding to said received data if said data coincide as a result of said comparison (i.e. when a user wants a print job printed that is in

interactive mode, the user, or operator, has to enter in a code in order to gain access to

the file. Once the correct security code is verified by the system, the user may now print

the interactive print file; see fig. 14; paragraphs [0028]-[0031] and [0099]-[0110]).

Re claim 40: The teachings of Roosen '793 in view of Kopecki '407 are disclosed

above.

Roosen '793 discloses the printing apparatus according to claim 9, wherein the

authentication data which is compared is user data (i.e. the authentication data used in

the system compared is login data, considered as user data, that is personalized for the

specific user; see fig. 14; paragraphs [0099]-[0110]).

Re claim 41: The teachings of Roosen '793 in view of Kopecki '407 are disclosed

above.

Roosen '793 discloses the printing apparatus according to claim 9, wherein the

authentication data which is compared is password data (i.e. the authentication data

used in the system compared is the password, which is used with the login data, that is

personalized for the user to authenticate the user; see fig. 14; paragraphs [0099]-

[0110]).

Re claim 42: The teachings of Roosen '793 in view of Kopecki '407 are disclosed

above.

Roosen '793 discloses the printing apparatus according to claim 21, wherein a predetermined character train included in said received data is detected (i.e. shown in figure 8, the information regarding the print jobs is received by the printer and stored in the printer's storage unit. The information is represented by information analogous to a predetermined character train that describes the type of print job, the job owner, the job name and number of copies associated with the print job. Once the print job is sent to the printer, all the above information is detected; see figs. 7 and 8; paragraphs [0040]-[0075]).

Re claim 43: The teachings of Roosen '793 in view of Kopecki '407 are disclosed above.

Roosen '793 discloses the printing apparatus according to claim 21, wherein the information is transmitted to said external apparatus by E-mail (i.e. the e-mail, in the broadest sense is an electronic message sent as a signal from one destination to another. When the user's PC constantly inquires the printer about information regarding the print job, an electronic message on the server's web page is displayed to show the pending print jobs in the print queue and the interactive jobs that are stored on all printers that will not be printed unless designated. The web page displays an electronic information and sends this information to the user PC and is displayed on the user PC through the desktop software. This information sent to the user PC to be displayed is analogous to the server sending e-mail information to the user PC; see figs. 2b, 2c, 14-16; paragraphs [0099]-[0110]).

Re claim 44: The teachings of Roosen '793 in view of Kopecki '407 are disclosed above.

Roosen '793 discloses the printing apparatus according to claim 21, E-mail transmitted by said external apparatus is received (i.e. the e-mail, in the broadest sense is an electronic message sent as a signal from one destination to another. The printer receives electronic information from the user PC when the user wishes to print an interactive print job. The user PC sends, or transmits, electronic information through the desktop software to the printer digital access controller to inform the printer of the printing of the interactive print job; see figs. 2b, 2c, 14-16; paragraphs [0099]-[0110]).

Re claim 45: The teachings of Roosen '793 in view of Kopecki '407 are disclosed above.

Roosen '793 discloses the printing apparatus according to claim 21, wherein information which can identify each of said stored print data is formed (i.e. the information sent to the printer from the user PC forms information regarding the print data and this print data is stored in the storage unit of the printer. This information can be displayed on the user PC through the desktop software that identifies the print data that is stored on printer. This information is formed and displayed to the user; see figs. 8, 9 and 14-16; paragraphs [0040]-[0075] and [0099]-[0110]).

Re claim 46: The teachings of Roosen '793 in view of Kopecki '407 are disclosed

above.

Roosen '793 discloses the printing apparatus according to claim 15, wherein the

identification information is a job number (i.e. the job control frame (50) shown in figure

15 shows the interactive print jobs and the print jobs in the print queue. The printer

saves both types of jobs. The information is personalized for the user and figure 15

shows a job number representing both types of print jobs within the job control frame;

see fig. 14-16; paragraphs [0099]-[0110]).

Re claim 50: The teachings of Roosen '793 in view of Kopecki '407 are disclosed

above.

However, the reference of Roosen '793 fails to specifically teach the printing

apparatus as claimed in claim 36, the printing apparatus receiving a reply from said

another external apparatus if the information of said another external apparatus is

included.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Kopecki '407. Kopecki

'407 discloses receiving a reply from said another external apparatus if the information

of said another external apparatus is included (i.e. in the system, the primary printer

receives a reply from the secondary printer if the information received by the primary

printer is information about the secondary printer. Once the status message is received

by the secondary printer, the status reply by the second printer is transmitted back to

the requesting network device through the primary printer; see col. 8, ll. 65 - col. 9, ll. 65).

Therefore, in view of Kopecki '407, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to have the feature of receiving a reply from said another external apparatus if the information of said another external apparatus is included, incorporated in the device of Roosen '793, in order to have a printing device send status message response through another printing device to a requesting network device (as stated in Kopecki '407 col. 9, ll. 47-65).

Re Claim 66: Roosen '793 discloses a system comprising:

a host (i.e. the WS can be considered as the host computer; see figs. 1 and 2, ¶ [0019]-[0023]);

a printing apparatus (i.e. the PRs in the system can be considered as printers, or printing apparatuses, that are used to output an image; see figs. 1 and 2, ¶ [0023]-[0032]); and

a plurality of external apparatus (i.e. a plurality of printing devices and other workstations are in the system and can be considered as external apparatuses; see figs. 1 and 2, ¶ [0023]-[0032]),

and a transmission section which is configured to transmit the print instruction data to the printing apparatus (i.e. the workstations use the computer's transmission part that transmits data to a network, which is then transmitted to a network device designated by the workstation; see figs. 1 and 2, ¶ [0019]-[0032]).

However, Roosen '793 fails to specifically teach wherein the host has a transfer designation section configured to designate a transfer destination apparatus from the plurality of external apparatus and to attach transfer information including an address of the designated transfer destination apparatus to print instruction data.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Kopecki '407. Kopecki '407 discloses wherein the host has a transfer designation section configured to designate a transfer destination apparatus from the plurality of external apparatus and to attach transfer information including an address of the designated transfer destination apparatus to print instruction data (i.e. the reference of Roosen, like the Kopecki reference, is used to receive print data information to print from a device connected to a network (same field of endeavor). However, in the invention of Kopecki, a primary printer is used to receive print data that designates a printer for output. First, the job data goes to the primary printer and depending on the designation in the job information, the job is either printed at the primary printer's engine or transferred to the secondary printer from the primary printer. In this case, the user designates another printer other than the primary printer as a transfer destination apparatus and this information is attached to the print job data; see Kopecki '407 at col. 2, ll. 34 - col. 3, ll. 6 and col. 5, ll. 49-66).

Therefore, in view of Kopecki '407, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to have the feature of wherein the host has a transfer designation section configured to designate a transfer destination apparatus from the plurality of external apparatus and to attach transfer information including an

address of the designated transfer destination apparatus to print instruction data,

incorporated in the device of Roosen '793, in order to have a printer route received data

to a primary or secondary printing device (as stated in Kopecki '407 col. 2, ll. 22-33).

6.   Claims 37, 47 and 48 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable

over Roosen '793, as modified by Kopecki '407, as applied to claim 36 above, and

further in view of Tanaka '048 (USP 6519048).

Re claim 37: The teachings of Roosen '793 in view of Kopecki '407 are disclosed above.

        However, Roosen '793 fails to teach the printing apparatus of claim 21 and

wherein the print data of only a first page is converted.

        However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Tanaka '048. Tanaka

'048 discloses wherein the print data of only a first page is converted (i.e. like the

reference of Roosen, the Tanaka reference discloses sending a job from a client device

to a printer connected to a network (same field of endeavor). However, in the system of

Tanaka '048, the invention discloses converting the print data of only a first page of a

plurality of pages that are printed and sending this converted information to a requesting

client; see col. 12, ll. 43 - col. 13, ll. 24).

        Therefore, in view of Tanaka '048, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary

skill at the time the invention was made have the printing apparatus wherein the print

data of only a first page is converted, incorporated in the device of Roosen '793, in

order to have the image file of data that is viewed by a client constructed from only a

first page of the output image (as stated in Tanaka '048 col. 2, ll. 64-col. 3, ll. 2).

Re claim 47: The teachings of Roosen '793 in view of Kopecki '407 are disclosed above.

However, Roosen '793 fails to teach the printing apparatus as claimed in claim

21 wherein said image data format is a JPEG format.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Tanaka '048. Tanaka

'048 discloses wherein said image data format is a JPEG format (i.e. in the system, the

data to be previewed by the client can be encoded in JPEG format; see col. 7, ll. 18-27).

Therefore, in view of Tanaka '048, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary

skill at the time the invention was made to have the method step of wherein said image

data format is a JEPG format in order to have the image file of data that is viewed by a

client constructed from only a first page of the output image into JPEG format (as stated

in Tanaka '048 col. 2, ll. 64 - col. 3, ll. 2).

Re claim 48: The teachings of Roosen '793 in view of Kopecki '407 are disclosed above.

However, Roosen '793 fails to teach the printing apparatus as claimed in claim

36 wherein said image data format is a PDF format.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Kopecki '407. Kopecki

'407 discloses wherein said image data format is a format (i.e. in the system, the image

data can be encoded in Postscript or PCL format; see col. 6, ll. 8-38).

Therefore, in view of Kopecki '407, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to have the method step of wherein said image data format is a format in order to a printer route received data to a primary or secondary printing device (as stated in Kopecki '407 col. 2, ll. 22-33).

However, Roosen '793 in view of Kopecki '407 fails to teach PDF format.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Tanaka '048. Tanaka '048 discloses PDF format (i.e. in the system, supported types of data that image data can be converted into is PDF. With the use of the PDF format incorporated in the device of Roosen '793 modified by Kopecki '407, the above feature is performed; see col. 7, ll. 18-27).

Therefore, in view of Tanaka '048, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to have PDF format, incorporated in the device of Roosen '793, as modified by the features of Kopecki '407, in order to have the image file of data that is viewed by a client constructed from only a first page of the output image into JPEG format (as stated in Tanaka '048 col. 2, ll. 64 - col. 3, ll. 2).

7.   Claim 49 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Roosen '793, as modified by Kopecki '407 and Tanaka '048, as applied to claim 36 above, and further in view of Treptow '564 (US Pub No 2002/0138564).

Re claim 49: The teachings of Roosen '793 in view of Kopecki '407 are disclosed above.

However, Roosen '793 fails to teach the printing apparatus as claimed in claim 36 wherein the transmitting of the information regarding the print data stored in said storing unit is done by way of an email, and the transmitting of the image data is done by way of an attachment to the email.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Tanaka '048. Tanaka '048 discloses wherein the transmitting of the information regarding the print data stored in said storing unit is done by way of an E-mail (i.e. in the system, the information in the fourth embodiment discloses a notice message that includes a display of a print result requested by a client. The print result is sent to the client through an email and the clients user name and password is verified before an actual image is displayed to a user; see col. 11, ll. 19-54), and the transmitting of the image data is done (i.e. in the system, image data to be displayed to a user is displayed based on the correct input of a user's ID and password information; see col. 11, ll. 19-54).

Therefore, in view of Tanaka '048, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to have the method step of wherein the transmitting of the information regarding the print data stored in said storing unit is done by way of an email, and the transmitting of the image data is done in order to use an E-mail to transmit image data in a display request (as stated in Tanaka '048 col. 11, ll. 26-35).

However, Roosen '793 in view of Tanaka '048 fails to teach by way of an attachment to the email.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Treptow '564. Treptow '564 discloses by way of an attachment to the email (i.e. the system discloses distributing information in the form of an email attachment. With the above feature of transmitting information through email and email attachment incorporated in the device of Roosen '793 modified by Estavillo '238, the above feature is performed; see paragraph [0039]).

Therefore, in view of Treptow '564, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to the methods steps of transmitting information by way of an attachment to the email, incorporated in the device of Roosen '793, as modified by the features of Tanaka '048, in order to have a system that allows input data sent in the form of an email or email attachment (as stated in Treptow '564 paragraph [0039]).

8.   Claims 51, 54, 55 and 57-65 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Roosen '793 in view of Estavillo '238 and Tanaka '048.

Re claim 51: Roosen '793 discloses a printing apparatus comprising:

a receiving unit which receives data from a host (i.e. the Digital Access Controller (DAC) receives information from the workstation, or user PC, to be stored in the printer; see figs. 1 and 2; paragraphs [0019]-[0030]);

a transmitting unit which transmits data to the host (i.e. the communication software in the DAC allow the printer to send and receive information to the workstation, or the user PC; see figs. 1 and 2; paragraphs [0019]-[0030]);

a print unit which prints print data onto a medium (i.e. the printer in the system has a print function, which prints data on a print medium; see figs. 1 and 2; paragraphs [0019]-[0030]);

an analyzing unit which analyzes the data received from said host (i.e. the DAC, which processes files sent to the printer, analyzes the data received to determine the attribute of the file, which determines if the file is an interactive or an automatic print job; see figs. 1 and 2; paragraphs [0019]-[0030]);

a storing unit which stores said print data if a result of said analysis indicates the print data (i.e. if the analysis of the print data determines that the print data is an interactive print job, then the print data is stored in a storage unit. If the print job is recognized to be an automatic print job, it is also stored in a storage unit, but the storage unit is a queue for the printer; see figs. 1 and 2; paragraphs [0019]-[0030]);

a list forming unit which forms a list of the print data stored in said storing unit and outputs said list of the print data to said transmitting unit if the result of said analysis indicates inquiry data (i.e. the workstation, or user PC, always inquires or queries the printer for the information regarding the stored print jobs. A list is formed and sent to the DAC of the printer, so that the lists of print jobs in the automatic and interactive types are output to the workstation or user PC. This list is given to the user in order for the user to decide which print jobs for a certain designated printer to perform. Although

a list unit is not specifically disclosed, the feature is clearly performed; see figs. 1 and 2;

paragraphs [0019]-[0030], [0040]-[0075] and [0099]-[0110]);

      a print instructing unit which, if the result of said analysis indicates print

instruction data, outputs said print data stored in said storing unit to said print unit on the

basis of said print instruction data (i.e. if a print job is recognized, or analyzed, by the

DAC as being an automatic print job, then the print job is stored in a queue until the

printer reaches that print job in the queue and prints the print job. Also, if a user desires

to change an interactive print job to an automatic print job to have the job printed, the

user would simply change to type of the job. Once the user changes the type of the job

to automatic, the print job is taken out of the storage unit of the printer and placed in the

print queue for the printer to perform a print job based on the print instruction; see figs.

1, 2, 7, 8, 15 and 16; paragraphs [0019]-[0030], [0040]-[0075] and [0099]-[0110]); and

said printing apparatus detecting that information of another external apparatus is

included in said print instruction data (i.e. since the system can have print jobs sent to

any printer in the system, the feature of having a print job sent to another apparatus is

performed. Also, with the system being able to perform the above feature, the system

uses a web server to relay information from the desktop software to the network. The

server, which can be embedded in a respective printer, is able to recognize, or detect,

the other printing apparatus included in the printing data instruction of an interactive

print job and distribute the print job to the designated printer; see figs. 1, 2, 15 and 16;

paragraphs [0019]-[0023] and [0099]-[0110]); and

transferring the print data instructed by said print instruction data to said another external apparatus if the information of said another external apparatus is included in the print instruction data (i.e. the user can interact with print job settings, which can enable a user to transfer print jobs to other apparatuses. In the system, with the use of button (56) on figure 15, the user transfers print data to another printer. In order to transfer print data to another printer, the information of another printing device has to be included in the instruction in order for the printing system to know what other printing device is to receive the print job; see figs. 14-16; paragraphs [0019]-[0023] and [0099]-[0110]).

However, Roosen '793 fails to teach a converting unit which converts a portion of said print data it into an image data format in which the print data can be displayed by said host, the image data being stored into the storing unit in an interlocking relation with said print data and the transmitting unit transmitting the image data if said inquiry data is received, wherein the print data of only a first page is converted, the first page being the first sheet in plural sheets.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Estavillo '238. Estavillo '238 discloses a converting unit which converts a portion of said print data it into an image data format in which the print data can be displayed by said host (i.e. in the system, the print data sent to the printer is converted into a print preview by the preview generating unit on the printer (401). This preview data, considered as the image data, can be displayed on a user's computer (403) through a web browser (402); see fig. 3-6; paragraphs [0049] and [0050]),

the image data being stored into the storing unit in an interlocking relation with

said print data (i.e. in the system, when a user wishes to preview a print job that is

present on the print queue, the system searches for the preview of the print job in the

data repository. The preview generator and the manager module are both apart of unit

(207). These two functions work together to create a preview of the print jobs located

on the queue. Once the print preview is generated, it is stored in the file system (503)

on the printer and the print preview is directly connected or in correspondence with the

image data to be printed; see figs. 2-6; paragraphs [0053]-[0064]) and

the transmitting unit transmitting the image data if said inquiry data is received

(i.e. the printer's web server is used to send the print preview of the image data to the

host computer. The user's computer has to send a request to the web server identifying

the print job that is requested to be previewed. This request can be considered as

inquiry data; see figs. 2-6; paragraphs [0053] and [0064]).

Therefore, in view of Estavillo '238, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary

skill at the time the invention was made to have the functions of a converting unit which

converts a portion of said print data it into an image data format in which the print data

can be displayed by said host, the image data being stored into the storing unit in an

interlocking relation with said print data and the transmitting unit transmitting the image

data if said inquiry data is received, incorporated in the device of Roosen '793, in order

to have as the preview is generated by the printer and accessed by the web browser,

the preview may be received by any client platform (as stated in Estavillo '238

paragraph [0050]).

However, Roosen '793 and Estavillo '238 fails to teach wherein the print data of only a first page is converted, the first page being a first sheet in plural sheets.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Tanaka '048. Tanaka '048 discloses wherein the print data of only a first page is converted, the first page being a first sheet in plural sheets (i.e. like the reference of Roosen, the Tanaka reference discloses sending a job from a client device to a printer connected to a network (same field of endeavor). However, in the system of Tanaka '048, the invention discloses converting the print data of only a first page of a plurality of pages that are printed and sending this converted information to a requesting client; see col. 12, ll. 43-col. 13, ll. 24).

Therefore, in view of Tanaka '048, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made have the printing apparatus wherein the print data of only a first page is converted, the first page being a first sheet in plural sheets, incorporated in the device of Roosen '793, as modified by the features of Estavillo '238, in order to have the image file of data that is viewed by a client constructed from only a first page of the output image (as stated in Tanaka '048 col. 2, ll. 64-col. 3, ll. 2).

Re claim 54: The teachings of Roosen '793 in view of Estavillo '238 and Tanaka '048 are disclosed above.

However, Roosen '793 fails to teach the printing apparatus as claimed in claim 51 wherein said image data format is a JPEG format.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Estavillo '238. Estavillo

'238 discloses wherein said image data format is a JPEG format (i.e. in the system, the

preview data can be encoded in JPEG format; see paragraph [0057]).

Therefore, in view of Estavillo '238, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary

skill at the time the invention was made to have the method step of wherein said image

data format is a JEPG format in order to have an image encoded in JPEG format (as

stated in Estavillo '238 paragraph [0057]).

Re claim 55: The teachings of Roosen '793 in view of Estavillo '238 and Tanaka '048

are disclosed above.

However, Roosen '793 fails to teach the printing apparatus as claimed in claim

51 wherein said image data format is a PDF format.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Estavillo '238. Estavillo

'238 discloses wherein said image data format is a format (i.e. in the system, the

preview data can be encoded in JPEG format; see paragraph [0057]).

Therefore, in view of Estavillo '238, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary

skill at the time the invention was made to have the method step of wherein said image

data format is a format in order to have an image encoded in JPEG format (as stated in

Estavillo '238 paragraph [0057]).

However, Roosen '793 in view of Estavillo '238 fails to teach PDF format.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Tanaka '048. Tanaka

'048 discloses PDF format (i.e. in the system, supported types of data that image data

can be converted into is PDF. With the use of the PDF format incorporated in the

device of Roosen '793 modified by Estavillo '238, the above feature is performed; see

col. 7, ll. 18-27).

Therefore, in view of Tanaka '048, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary

skill at the time the invention was made to have PDF format, incorporated in the device

of Roosen '793, as modified by the features of Estavillo '238, in order to have the image

file of data that is viewed by a client constructed from only a first page of the output

image into JPEG format (as stated in Tanaka '048 col. 2, ll. 64-col. 3, ll. 2).

Re claim 57: The teachings of Roosen '793 in view of Estavillo '238 and Tanaka '048

are disclosed above.

Roosen '793 discloses the printing apparatus of claim 51, said printing apparatus

detecting whether information of storage designation or print designation exists in the

print data received from said external apparatus or not (i.e. when the printer receives a

print job, the digital access controller (DAC) detects whether the print job is in a

designation of an interactive or automatic print mode. If the automatic print mode is

detected to be designated, the print job is directly printed once the print job is reached in

the queue, or if a print job is in interactive mode, the print job is designated to be stored

in the printer's storage unit; see figs. 1-4 and 7-9; paragraphs [0019]-[0033]); and

printing said print data irrespective of said print instruction data if said information

indicates the print designation (i.e. if the print job is designated to be in automatic print

mode, the print job is printed automatically, this is analogous to the printing happening

irrespective of the print instruction data because the print job is printed once the print

job is designated to be in automatic mode; see figs. 1-4 and 7-9; paragraphs [0019]-

[0033]).

Re claim 58: The teachings of Roosen '793 in view of Estavillo '238 and Tanaka '048

are disclosed above.

Roosen '793 discloses the printing apparatus of claim 51, said printing apparatus:

 receiving authentication data from said external apparatus and storing said

authentication data (i.e. the printer containing a web server or the web server,

represented in figures 2b and 2c, are both systems that receive authentication data from

a computer in order to authenticate a user. Although an a storage unit for storing the

authentication data is not specifically disclosed, a password and a login is believed to

be stored in the system because in order to match the user's login and password to the

data that will allow them to gain access, these pieces of authorization data has to be

stored somewhere in the system. Since the security code information is stored along

with the file that represents a print job, the feature of having the authentication data

stored is performed; see fig. 14; paragraphs [0028]-[0031] and [0099]-[0110]);

 comparing authentication data included in the data which is transmitted from said

external apparatus with said stored authentication data (i.e. the system compares the

authentication data, or security code, with the code sent with the actual print job in the

system. The security code, with the print job, is transmitted to the printer from the user

PC, considered as the external apparatus; see fig. 14; paragraphs [0028]-[0031] and [0099]-[0110]); and

executing a process corresponding to said received data if said data coincide as a result of said comparison (i.e. when a user wants a print job printed that is in interactive mode, the user, or operator, has to enter in a code in order to gain access to the file. Once the correct security code is verified by the system, the user may now print the interactive print file; see fig. 14; paragraphs [0028]-[0031] and [0099]-[0110]).

Re claim 59: The teachings of Roosen '793 in view of Estavillo '238 and Tanaka '048 are disclosed above.

Roosen '793 discloses the printing apparatus according to claim 58, wherein the authentication data which is compared is user data (i.e. the authentication data used in the system compared is login data, considered as user data, that is personalized for the specific user; see fig. 14; paragraphs [0099]-[0110]).

Re claim 60: The teachings of Roosen '793 in view of Estavillo '238 and Tanaka '048 are disclosed above.

Roosen '793 discloses the printing apparatus according to claim 58, wherein the authentication data which is compared is password data (i.e. the authentication data used in the system compared is the password, which is used with the login data, that is personalized for the user to authenticate the user; see fig. 14; paragraphs [0099]-[0110]).

Re claim 61: The teachings of Roosen '793 in view of Estavillo '238 and Tanaka '048 are disclosed above.

Roosen '793 discloses the printing apparatus according to claim 51, wherein a predetermined character train included in said received data is detected (i.e. shown in figure 8, the information regarding the print jobs is received by the printer and stored in the printer's storage unit. The information is represented by information analogous to a predetermined character train that describes the type of print job, the job owner, the job name and number of copies associated with the print job. Once the print job is sent to the printer, all the above information is detected; see figs. 7 and 8; paragraphs [0040]-[0075]).

Re claim 62: The teachings of Roosen '793 in view of Estavillo '238 and Tanaka '048 are disclosed above.

Roosen '793 discloses the printing apparatus according to claim 51, the information is transmitted to said external apparatus by E-mail (i.e. the e-mail, in the broadest sense is an electronic message sent as a signal from one destination to another. When the user's PC constantly inquires the printer about information regarding the print job, an electronic message on the server's web page is displayed to show the pending print jobs in the print queue and the interactive jobs that are stored on all printers that will not be printed unless designated. The web page displays an electronic information and sends this information to the user PC and is displayed on the user PC through the

desktop software. This information sent to the user PC to be displayed is analogous to

the server sending e-mail information to the user PC; see figs. 2b, 2c, 14-16;

paragraphs [0099]-[0110]).

Re claim 63: The teachings of Roosen '793 in view of Estavillo '238 and Tanaka '048

are disclosed above.

Roosen '793 discloses the printing apparatus according to claim 51, E-mail transmitted

by said external apparatus is received (i.e. the e-mail, in the broadest sense is an

electronic message sent as a signal from one destination to another. The printer

receives electronic information from the user PC when the user wishes to print an

interactive print job. The user PC sends, or transmits, electronic information through the

desktop software to the printer digital access controller to inform the printer of the

printing of the interactive print job; see figs. 2b, 2c, 14-16; paragraphs [0099]-[0110]).

Re claim 64: The teachings of Roosen '793 in view of Estavillo '238 and Tanaka '048

are disclosed above.

Roosen '793 discloses the printing apparatus according to claim 51, information which

can identify each of said stored print data is formed (i.e. the information sent to the

printer from the user PC forms information regarding the print data and this print data is

stored in the storage unit of the printer. This information can be displayed on the user

PC through the desktop software that identifies the print data that is stored on printer.

This information is formed and displayed to the user; see figs. 8, 9 and 14-16;

paragraphs [0040]-[0075] and [0099]-[0110]).

Re claim 65: The teachings of Roosen '793 in view of Estavillo '238 and Tanaka '048

are disclosed above.

Roosen '793 discloses the printing apparatus according to claim 64, wherein the

identification information is a job number (i.e. the job control frame (50) shown in figure

15 shows the interactive print jobs and the print jobs in the print queue. The printer

saves both types of jobs. The information is personalized for the user and figure 15

shows a job number representing both types of print jobs within the job control frame;

see fig. 14-16; paragraphs [0099]-[0110]).

9.   Claim 52 and 53 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over

Roosen '793, as modified by the features of Estavillo '238 and Tanaka '048, as applied

to claim 51 above, and further in view of Kopecki '407.

Re claim 52: The teachings of Roosen '793 in view of Estavillo '238 and Tanaka '048

are disclosed above.

Roosen '793 discloses the printing apparatus of claim 51, said printing apparatus

detecting that information of another external apparatus is included in said print

instruction data (i.e. since the system can have print jobs sent to any printer in the

system, the feature of having a print job sent to another apparatus is performed. Also,

with the system being able to perform the above feature, the system uses a web server

to relay information from the desktop software to the network. The server, which can be

embedded in a respective printer, is able to recognize, or detect, the other printing

apparatus included in the printing data instruction of an interactive print job and

distribute the print job to the designated printer; see figs. 1, 2, 15 and 16; paragraphs

[0019]-[0023] and [0099]-[0110]).

However, the combination of Roosen '793, Estavillo '238 and Tanaka '048 fails to

specifically teach transferring the print data instructed by said print instruction data to

said another external apparatus if the information of said another external apparatus is

included.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Kopecki '407. Kopecki

'407 discloses transferring the print data instructed by said print instruction data to said

another external apparatus if the information of said another external apparatus is

included (i.e. in the system, the primary printer sends a request for status information of

the secondary printing device to the primary printing device. Once the primary printer

receives that the designated printer is not busy and is in-service to complete a desired

print job, the primary printer can transmit this job to the designated printer, which can be

the secondary printer, in order to complete the print job; see col. 5, ll. 49-col. 6, ll. 7).

Therefore, in view of Kopecki '407, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary

skill at the time the invention was made to have the feature of transferring the print data

instructed by said print instruction data to said another external apparatus if the

information of said another external apparatus is included, incorporated in the device of

Roosen '793, as modified by the device of Estavillo '238 and Tanaka '048, in order to

have a printing device send status message response through another printing device

to a requesting network device (as stated in Kopecki '407 col. 9, ll. 47-65).

Re claim 53: The teachings of Roosen '793 in view of Estavillo '238 and Tanaka '048

are disclosed above.

Roosen '793 discloses the printing apparatus of claim 51, said printing apparatus

detecting that information of another external apparatus is included in said print

instruction data (i.e. shown in figure 2b, the web server acts as the liaison between the

user workstation and the printer. The web server detects the information of a print job

and whether the print job designates other printers within the print job instruction. When

the user utilizes button (56) to transfer a print job to another printing device, the current

printer detects the other designated printer in the print instruction data instructing for the

transfer of the print job. The web server performs the feature of detecting if information

of a print instruction for another external apparatus in included in the print job instruction

data and since the web server can be embedded in a current printer, the printing device

can perform the above function; see figs. 1, 2 and 14-16; paragraphs [0099]-[0110]).

However, the references of Roosen '793 and Estavillo '238 fail to specifically

teach receiving a reply from said another external apparatus if the information of said

another external apparatus is included; and transferring the print data instructed by said

print instruction data to said another external apparatus if said reply is received.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Kopecki '407. Kopecki '407 discloses receiving a reply from said another external apparatus if the information of said another external apparatus is included (i.e. in the system, the primary printer receives a reply from the secondary printer if the information received by the primary printer is information about the secondary printer. Once the status message is received by the secondary printer, the status reply by the second printer is transmitted back to the requesting network device through the primary printer; see col. 8, II. 65 - col. 9, II. 65); and

transferring the print data instructed by said print instruction data to said another external apparatus if said reply is received (i.e. in the system, the primary printer sends a request for status information of the secondary printing device to the primary printing device. Once the primary printer receives that the designated printer is not busy and is in-service to complete a desired print job, the primary printer can transmit this job to the designated printer, which can be the secondary printer, in order to complete the print job; see col. 5, II. 49-col. 6, II. 7).

Therefore, in view of Kopecki '407, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to have the feature of receiving a reply from said another external apparatus if the information of said another external apparatus is included; and transferring the print data instructed by said print instruction data to said another external apparatus if said reply is received, incorporated in the device of Roosen '793, as modified by the device of Estavillo '238 and Tanaka '048, in order to

have a printing device send status message response through another printing device

to a requesting network device (as stated in Kopecki '407 col. 9, ll. 47-65).

10.   Claim 56 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over

Roosen '793, as modified by Estavillo '238 and Tanaka '048, as applied to claim 51

above, and further in view of Treptow '564 (US Pub No 2002/0138564).

Re claim 56: The teachings of Roosen '793 in view of Estavillo '238 and Tanaka '048

are disclosed above.

However, Roosen '793 fails to teach the printing apparatus as claimed in claim

51 wherein the transmitting of the information regarding the print data stored in said

storing unit is done by way of an email, and the transmitting of the image data is done

by way of an attachment to the email.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Estavillo '238. Estavillo

'238 discloses wherein the transmitting of the information regarding the print data stored

in said storing unit is done (i.e. in the system, the information regarding the fonts, color

conversions and other printer settings are sent to the user through the information

reflecting the print preview. The above information is stored in the data repository (501)

in the printer; see figs. 2-6; paragraphs [0053] and [0064]), and the transmitting of the

image data is done (i.e. in the system, the print preview image, considered as the image

data is transmitted to the user's computer and the print preview image is stored in the

filing system in the printer; see figs. 2-6; paragraphs [0053] and [0064]).

Therefore, in view of Estavillo '238, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to have the method step of wherein the transmitting of the information regarding the print data stored in said storing unit is done, and the transmitting of the image data is done in order to have as the preview is generated by the printer and accessed by the web browser, the preview may be received by any client platform (as stated in Estavillo '238 paragraph [0050]).

However, Roosen '793 in view of Estavillo '238 fails to teach by way of an email and by way of an attachment to the email.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Treptow '564. Treptow '564 discloses by way of an email (i.e. the system discloses distributing input data in the form of an email; see paragraph [0039]) and by way of an attachment to the email (i.e. the system discloses distributing information in the form of an email attachment. With the above feature of transmitting information through email and email attachment incorporated in the device of Roosen '793 modified by Estavillo '238, the above feature is performed; see paragraph [0039]).

Therefore, in view of Treptow '564, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to the methods steps of transmitting information by way of an email and by way of an attachment to the email in order to have a system that allows input data sent in the form of an email or email attachment (as stated in Treptow '564 paragraph [0039]).

Conclusion

11.   The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

12.   Gassho '626 (USP 7180626) discloses the feature of having a job being transferred from one printer to another designated printer.

13.   Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to CHAD DICKERSON whose telephone number is (571)270-1351. The examiner can normally be reached on 9:30-6:00pm Monday-Friday.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Twyler Haskins can be reached on (571) 272-7406. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/C. D./
/Chad Dickerson/
Examiner, Art Unit 2625

/Twyler L. Haskins/
Supervisory Patent Examiner, Art Unit 2625